FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Week in Headlines

International

Red China rejected UN plan for 2-sided Korean conference.

UN Assembly barred issue of seating Red China this year, chose Mme. Pandit as Assembly pres.

U.S. Natl. Security Council advised doubling aid to Indo-China.

Italy asked Trieste plebiscite.

U.S. revealed atomic artillery would be sent to army in Europe.

Khrushchev headed Soviet CP.

United States

Labor Secy. Durkin quit in dispute over Taft-Hartley law.

Air Force cut back plane engine order by $500 million.

Stevenson reported on world tour, urged U.S. be ready to negotiate for Cold War peace; Democrats held party conference.

McCarthy clashed with Army over pamphlet on Siberia.

Dodgers, Yankees won pennants.

WORLD AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Bars Red China

Chinese Reject Parley Plan

Communist demands that Red China be admitted to the UN Gen. Assembly to help plan a Korean peace conference were rejected Sept. 15.

The Chinese had refused 2 days before to accept the UN plan for a "2 sides" political parley. Then the Assembly, in opening its 8th regular (annual) session[1] in New York Sept. 15, blocked a Russian attempt to seat Red China immediately.

Red China Denied Seat

Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, gaining the speaker's rostrum shortly after the session started, proposed that the Communist Peiping (Peking) Govt. replace Nationalist China in the Gen. Assembly & other UN organs. But the Assembly refused to vote on his proposal. Instead it adopted, by a 44-10 vote (Afghanistan & Syria abstaining), a resolution by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles not to consider the question of a seat for Red China this year.

Only the 5-member Soviet bloc, Burma, India, Indonesia, Sweden & Yugoslavia voted against Dulles' proposal. Britain supported it.

Vishinsky Predicts Delays

Vishinsky warned during debate that Assembly attempts to settle disputes over make-up of the Korean political conference "could not have any practical significance" unless Red China participated as an Assembly member. He said any agreement would be delayed by the Assembly's having to deal indirectly with Peiping.

Dulles, chairman of the U.S. delegation, retorted: "The Chinese Communists have not shown . . . convincing evidence of a genuine intention to end the aggression [in Korea]. . . . Their continued actions elsewhere in Asia are far from reassuring."[2]

(U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith said at a UNESCO conference in Minneapolis Sept. 15: UN admission of Red China would "make a mockery of [UN & South Korean] sacrifices of life." The U.S. cannot agree "that the Chinese Communists should be rewarded . . . for their years of violent warfare against the community of nations." "By no standard do they qualify for admission." The World Fed. of UN Assns., meeting in Paris, announced Sept. 13 unanimous adoption of a resolution favoring a UN seat for Red China.)[3]

Mme. Pandit Elected

Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, 53, widowed sister of Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru & her nation's chief UN delegate, was elected UN Gen. Assembly president Sept. 15 to succeed Lester B. Pearson of Canada. She defeated Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand by a 37-22 vote.

Wide World
MME. PANDIT

Although the ballot was secret, it was understood that the U.S., Britain, Soviet bloc, 8 Latin American and most British Commonwealth, Asian (including Pakistan) & African nations voted for Mme. Pandit. France and most West European & Latin American countries backed Prince Wan.

(U.S. leaders hoped that their support of Mme. Pandit would help offset Indian ill-will caused by the U.S.' exclusion of India from the Korean political conference.)[4]

Mme. Pandit told the Assembly: She regarded her election "as a tribute to my country & a recognition of [India's] profound desire to serve" UN purposes & world peace. "It is also a recognition of the part that women have played & are playing in furthering [UN] aims . . ."

Facts on Mme. Pandit: Short, silver-haired, fiery speaker. Uusually clad in native Indian sari. Born Aug. 18, 1900. Named Swarup Karumi (Beautiful Princess) at birth. Daughter of Motilal Nehru, prominent Indian lawyer & patriot. Educated privately in India & Switzerland. Married lawyer-poet-scholar Ranjit S. Pandit in 1921 (he died in 1943). Has 3 daughters, 4 grandchildren. Led in fight for Indian independence from Britain. Imprisoned by British 3 times (1932, 1941, 1942) for civil disobedience while engaged in Mohandas K. Gandhi's passive resistance movement. Elected to Allahabad Municipal Board (became its education chairman) in 1935, to Cawnpore-Bilhaus Area Council in 1936. Became United Provinces' first woman minister in 1937, serving in Local Self-Govt. & Health Ministries. Amb. to Moscow 1947-49, to U.S. 1949-51. Repeatedly headed Indian delegation to UN since 1947.[5]

Peiping Asks 'Round Table'

Communist Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai, in a cablegram to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Sept. 13, rejected UN plans for the political conference on Korea.

Chou proposed that: (1) instead of a "2-sides" meeting of the belligerents, a "round-table conference" should be held with Russia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan & Burma attending as neutrals; (2) the conference's decisions "must obtain the unanimous agreement" of the belligerents; (3) Red China & North Korea should be invited to send representatives to the Gen. Assembly for joint negotiations on the conference.

Against '2 Sides' Interpretation

Chou held that the conference's task "is different from that of the armistice negotiations, which were of a purely military character, and therefore it cannot be undertaken & insure fulfillment by the 2 belligerent sides . . . alone." Non-belligerents, "especially the Soviet Union & the other nations of Asia," were "concerned" and "should & must" attend, he said.

Chou called it a "distortion" to interpret the "both sides" recommendation of the armistice agreement as implying "that membership of the political conference is to be limited to those nations who particpated in the Korean war with their armed for-

1—see p. 285F2 2—see p. 285E-G3 3—see p. 286D1 4—see p. 295F2 5—see p. 82N; Vol. XII, 406D (See also Index sections in this & previous volumes for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

ADVISORY BOARD

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Other Issues Before UN

The UN Gen. Assembly found Korean peace & rehabilitation the most urgent questions before its 8th regular session. These issues also were listed on the 72-item provisional agenda Sept. 16:

Disarmament & atomic control.

Arab Nationalist complaints against France in Tunisia, Morocco.

South Africa's treatment of Indians, Negroes & other non-whites and its refusal to accept UN trusteeship over South-West Africa, an old League of Nations mandated area.

Allied request for probe of Red charges of germ warfare in Korea.

Probe of forced-labor charges, mainly against Red countries.

UN membership applications.

Burmese demand for withdrawal of armed Chinese Nationalists from Burma.

Plea of Ewe tribe, now divided under British & French in Togoland & African Gold Coast, for unification.

Aid to underdeveloped areas.

1955 conference to revise UN Charter.[1]

ces and that no other nations concerned may take part. . . ." He accused the U.S. Govt. & "Syngman Rhee clique of South Korea" of using this "distortion" and "clamoring about withdrawing from the political conference" in a "premeditated design to wreck the conference."

North Korean Deputy Forgn. Min. Li Dong Ken, in a message to Hammarskjöld Sept. 16, said that "universally accepted neutral nations" such as Russia & India should be invited to the conference.[2]

U.S. Opposes Red Demands

U.S. Asst. State Secy. for UN affairs Robert D. Murphy said at a meeting of the American Assn. for the UN in New York Sept. 13 that Chou's message was simply a revision, with "minor variations," of the Soviet proposals defeated by the UN Gen. Assembly. He said he saw "no reason whatsoever" for reopening the question in the Assembly. U.S. State Secy. Dulles said Chou was "parroting Vishinsky's line."[3]

Mme. Pandit, arriving in New York Sept. 13 for the Assembly session, said "sitting around a round table contributes much more easily to understanding than any other method." British Labor Party leader Clement Attlee said in Widnes, Lancashire Sept. 13 that he had "misgivings" about U.S. action in excluding India from the conference.[4]

(The U.S. State Dept. named N.Y. attorney Arthur H. Dean Sept. 15 as a special deputy to head the U.S. delegation to the conference.)

UN Committee Heads Named

The Gen. Assembly elected its 7 vice presidents & chairmen of 7 major committees Sept. 15 to make up the agenda-setting General (Steering) Com. Vice presidents were chosen by country with chief delegates of elected nations assuming the duties. Elected:

Vice presidents: China, France, Russia, U.K., U.S., Mexico & Israel.

Committee chairmen: *Political & Security*—Dr. Fernand van Langenhove, Belgium; *Special Political*—Dr. Miguel Rafael Urquia, Salvador; *Economic*—Leo Mattes, Yugloslavia; *Social*—Dr. George F. Davidson, Canada; *Trusteeship*—Dr. Santiago Perez Perez, Venezuela; *Administrative & Budgetary*—Awni Khalidy, Iraq; *Legal*—Dr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland.[5]

Agenda Recommended

Meeting immediately after its election, the Steering Com. recommended adoption of all 72 proposed agenda items. It rejected a Soviet-Polish attempt to strike out items on World War II prisoners & UN charter revision.

Other UN Activities

Bank & Fund—The Intl. Bank & the Intl. Monetary Fund, in their 8th annual joint session in Washington Sept. 9-12: heard Intl. Bank Pres. Eugene R. Black (re-elected to a 2d 5-year term Sept. 8) criticize U.S. high tariffs; rejected a motion to seat Red China instead of Natl. China; warned that Czechoslovakia would be suspended from the Bank unless it paid $625,000 still owed in capital subscription funds by Dec. 31. Haiti became the 55th member of the Bank Sept. 8. A net Bank income of $18,485,411 for the fiscal year ended June 30, as against $15,872,883 in the preceding year, was reported Aug. 10. Recent Intl. Monetary Fund loans: $20 million to Turkey Aug. 9; $12.5 million to Chile, $14 million in pounds sterling to Japan Sept. 4.[6]

Food—The Food & Agr. Org. reported Sept. 13: world food production regained its pre-World War II level in 1952-53 but in many underdeveloped areas, especially in the Far East, people had less to eat; Far East per capita food production was 15-20% below pre-war standards; 70% of the world's people were eating less than the average world diet. Production gains: North America 43% above pre-war, Near East 33%, Latin America 30%.[7]

Inquiries & Staff—FBI investigations into the political activities of UN employes were criticized Sept. 15 by the Executive Com. of the Fed. of Intl. Civil Servants Assns. in Geneva. The committee said such investigations contradicted the UN Charter article prohibiting the UN staff from seeking or receiving "instructions" from any Govt. The committee recommended that no international civil servant give information "prejudicial to any international civil servant except . . . in a recognized court of law."

Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld warned the 3,000 UN employes Sept. 8 that the problem of maintaining the staff's independence might become more acute in the next few months. He said he would name a special committee of staff members to advise him on questions of UN standards of employment.[8]

Technical Aid—The Technical Assistance Board cut 10% from its 1953 program Sept. 15 because of the U.S.' failure to pay $4,600,000 of the total amount it had pledged ($12,700,000, 60% of the '53 budget).[9]

KOREA

Reds Hold Airmen

Australian-born Wilfred Burchett, Communist correspondent for the Paris *L'Humanité*, told U.S. newsmen in Panmunjom Sept. 12 that U.S. jet ace Capt. Harold E. Fischer Jr. & several other UN fliers were being held by the Chinese Communists because they were shot down over Manchuria, therefore were not war prisoners "under the armistice agreement." He said the U.S. "will have to negotiate through diplomatic channels" to get them.

(Maj. David F. MacGhee, released USAF POW, said in Tokyo Sept. 10 that a Chinese Communist had told him the Reds intended to hold back 22 U.S. airmen to force the U.S. to give Red China diplomatic recognition.)

Burchett declared Sept. 15 that he knew "for a fact" that Capt. James A. Van Fleet Jr., bomber pilot son of the former 8th Army commander, was not a Communist POW and was presumed dead. Van Fleet Jr.'s name was on lists of 917 unaccounted-for U.S. prisoners made public by the Pentagon by Sept. 12. Peiping radio charged Sept. 10 that the UN list of 3,404 missing Allied men was "faked."[10]

Reluctant POWs Riot

400 North Korean anti-Communist POWs rioted Sept. 10 and 500 anti-Red Chinese rioted Sept. 14 as they were being transferred by the UN to Indian-supervised stockades in the demilitarized zone. The outbreaks were caused by the sight of Communist Chinese & Red North Korean observers—at whom the anti-Reds hurled rocks & curses. Some of the POWs feared they were being turned over to Communists, not neutrals. Indian troops quelled the riots without bloodshed.

Many anti-Reds apparently intended to try to turn the tables on the Communists whose task it was to persuade them to be repatriated. Some carried signs urging the Communists to desert to the Allies.

The Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. reported Sept. 13 that 9 formerly "reluctant" North Korean

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1—see pp. 277D2, 131B-F 2—see 286C1, 278B1 3—see 295F2, 285C1 4—see 295E2, 285C2, 270A2 5—see Vol. XII, 328E 6—see 142N, 90M; Vol. XII, 294J 7—see 218H 8—see 288D2, 256E2 9—see 239D1 10—see 294F3

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POWs had changed their minds and would be handed over to the Reds. The NNRC said Sept. 15 that a single Chinese POW also had changed his mind and would be sent to the Reds. UN spokesmen speculated that some Communists who had masqueraded as anti-Reds to agitate among the POWs were now pretending to change their minds.[1]

20% of British POWs Pro-Red

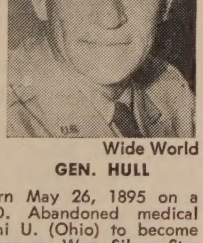
The British War Office confirmed Sept. 12 that it had listed 190 of 946 British POWs returned by the Communists as Reds, pro-Communist or "possibly infected." The British were reported to be planning no brainwashing, deciding instead that pro-Reds would change voluntarily in a democratic atmosphere.

The Communist Command announced Sept. 14 it would turn over to Indian custody Sept. 20 about 300 South Koreans & 20 non-Koreans who had refused repatriation. Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN commander, said Sept. 17 that Americans who refused repatriation but later changed their minds could be certain that their "legal rights & protection" under U.S. law "will be jealously guarded." He assured them of "our understanding of the pressures to which they have been subjected."[2]

(James T. Nicholson, American Red Cross exec. vice pres. charged in Washington Sept. 13 after returning from Korea that claims of Chinese Communist & Russian Red Cross societies that they aided UN POWs were "fiction.")[3]

Hull to Succeed Clark

Gen. John Edwin Hull, 58, Army Vice-Chief of Staff, was named by Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 11 to succeed retiring Gen. Mark Clark Oct. 30 as UN Commander in Korea & chief of the U.S. Far Eastern Command. Gen. Chas. L. Bolte, 58, U.S. Army commander in Europe, was designated to take Hull's staff post.



Wide World

GEN. HULL

Facts on Hull: 4-star general, 6-footer, little known outside Army. Born May 26, 1895 on a farm near Greenfield, O. Abandoned medical career 1917, leaving Miami U. (Ohio) to become 2d Lt. in the Infantry Reserve. Won Silver Star for gallantry in Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne offensives World War I. Married Lucille Davis of Middleport, O., 1919. World War II service was in Plans & Operations Div. of Gen. Staff (chief of European section 1942-44, assistant chief of division 1944-46). Postwar commander of U.S. Army Forces in the Mid-Pacific and of Task Force 7, which conducted 1948 Eniwetok atomic bomb tests. Army Vice-Chief of Staff since Aug. 1, 1951.[4]

UN Urged to Remain

The UN Comm. for the Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea urged in its annual report Sept. 9 that the UN Allies keep troops in South Korea to give it a chance to develop a self-sustaining economy. It foresaw continued inflation & budgetary problems as long as the ROK "is obliged to maintain between 16 & 20 divisions of troops under arms." The commission noted (a) "growing" self-confidence of Syngman Rhee's Govt. and (b) an increase in Rhee's "prestige with the people . . . as a result of the stand he took in connection with the armistice & the release of prisoners."[5]

Use of U.S. 8th Army personnel & equipment for Korean rehabilitation was authorized by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 8th Army commander, in a broadcast from Seoul Sept. 15. He also authorized voluntary collections of money to finance such projects.[6]

Polish Aide Flees Reds

Jan Hajdukiewicz, 28, interpreter for Polish delegates on a Neutral Nations truce inspection team, was given political asylum at a U.S. airbase in Kangnung (South Korea) Sept. 9. He applied for sanctuary as the team to which he was attached prepared to take off for North Korea. He said it was "my last chance" for freedom.

Hajdukiewicz related that he & many other Poles had listened to the Voice of America. He expressed belief that 99% of the Polish people wanted to revolt against Red rule but could not do so without outside aid.

The Polish delegation on the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. charged Sept. 10 that Hajdukiewicz had been "kidnapped" by Americans, demanded his return.

North Korean-Russian Talks

Premier Kim Il Sung arrived in Moscow at the head of a North Korean delegation Sept. 10 for talks with Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov & other Russian leaders on Korean unification and political & economic relations between North Korea & the USSR. Kim thanked Russia in a railroad station address for its help in the war.[7]

Other Developments

New North Korean airbases capable of handling Russian-built MIG-15 jet fighters were being built by the Communists, Lt. Gen. Samuel Anderson, U.S. 5th Air Force commander, announced Sept. 14. The armistice agreement authorized such construction provided no new planes or equipment were brought to Korea.[8]

South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee, acting Sept. 10 to weaken the position of ex-Premier Lee Bum Suk, dismissed 2 pro-Lee Cabinet members (Home Min. Chin Hyon Shik, Agriculture Min. Shin Chung Mok) and ordered dissolution of all political youth corps groups (founded by Lee, now in U.S. for medical treatment). (Rhee previously had relieved Premier Paik Too Chin of the Finance portfolio.) The President blamed Chin for a scandal over police collections of illegal "taxes" and Shin for inspiring press agitation over the scandal.

Rhee called on ROK armed forces Sept. 13 to be prepared to fight "as long as there remains even one Chinese soldier in our territory."[9]

The ROK Defense Ministry said Sept. 10 that Japanese fishing boats encroaching on areas claimed by South Korea would be seized by ROK naval units. A Govt. announcement Sept. 11 amended this, saying Japanese boats would be driven off by warships but not seized.[10]

Congressional Medals of Honor were presented by U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon in Washington Sept. 9 to next of kin of 5 Marines killed in Korea. The only 2 not listed previously in *Facts on File*: 2d Lt. Sherrod E. Skinner Jr. of East Lansing, Mich. & Staff Sgt. William E. Shuck Jr. of Waukegan, Ill.[11]

Freedom House Pres. Ernest Gross announced in New York Sept. 14 that the Freedom Award for 1953, instead of going to an individual, would be presented to UN Korean war soldiers "who fought in mankind's first collective action against aggression & tyranny."[12]

INDO-CHINA

More U.S. Aid Indorsed

A Natl. Security Council recommendation that U.S. aid to France for the war in Indo-China be increased by $385 million this fiscal year was revealed Sept. 10.

Washington officials said Pres. Eisenhower was expected to approve the extra aid, which would be in addition to $400 million already provided by Congress. Some of the $385 million could be provided by reallocating Far Eastern funds already available, it was said. The rest would require a supplemental appropriation by Congress.

Mansfield to Investigate

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) left Washington Sept. 15 on a Senate Forgn. Relations Com. assignment to study the situation in Indo-China and other parts of Southeast Asia & the Near East. He was to report to the committee in January.[13]

Cambodia Seeks Neutrality

Cambodian Premier Penn Nouth made the Viet Minh rebels an offer of neutrality Sept. 11 if they would leave his state alone. In appealing by radio for 10,000 Red guerrillas to leave Cambodian soil, he said:

"You operate in our kingdom on the pretext of helping our country to realize independence. I say to you that we have realized our independence by our own means. Although we are not Communists we do not oppose communism on the condition it is not imposed by force on our people." "It is not up to us to contest your right to busy yourself in Viet Nam. We ask you simply to let us live our life and leave our soil."

U.S., France React

American & French representatives in Pnompenh (Cambodian capital) warned that their countries' aid to the kingdom might be cut off if it turned neutral in the fight against the Reds. The French, in negotiations to grant Cambodia independence, insisted that Cambodia help resist the

1—see p. 295B1 2—see 295C1 3—see 278C2
4—see 263C3; Vol. XI, 7L 5—see 286B1, 295G2
6—see 254G1 7—see 286C1 8—see 270D-E3
9—see 130H 10—see 295A3 11—see 278D2
12—see 218A; Vol. XII, 319C 13—see 272A3

Viet Minh—especially in areas where strategic roads connecting Viet Nam & Laos passed through Cambodia.

U.S. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), who was in Indo-China on a fact-finding tour, delayed a visit to Pnompenh until Cambodian Forgn. Min. Sirik Matak wired him Sept. 13 that Cambodia recognized its duty to the free world. Knowland went to Pnompenh Sept. 14.

Knowland said in Saigon Sept. 15, as he left Indo-China for Thailand, that there could be no U.S. aid for people who did not cooperate in the fight against Communism.

Penn Nouth on Aims

Penn Nouth protested Sept. 16 that his state "should not be reproached . . . when she prefers to assume her responsibilities and face the danger alone rather than . . . making herself a mercenary of foreign powers." He acknowledged that Cambodia was too weak to survive a Communist attack "without the aid & support of France & America." He said his plea to the Reds actually was intended to prove to the Cambodian people that the Viet Minh would not withdraw, hence must be forced out.[1]

Chinese Call for 'Peace'

A Chinese Red broadcast Sept. 14 said: "The demands for peace of the world's people forced the U.S. aggressors to seek a truce in Korea" and "this same power can be used in Viet Nam to force the imperialists to abandon their weapons there in the same way." The U.S. State Dept. discounted the broadcast as a serious bid for peace in Indo-China. "It is the type of propaganda that pours out of Peiping every day," said press officer Lincoln White.[2]

Reds Launch New Drive

The French command disclosed Sept. 15 that the rebels had launched a fall campaign in the Hanoi area by staging raids on fortifications of the Hanoi defense line the past 10 days. (The French reported Sept. 15 that Viet Nam troops had recaptured Pakseng & Muongsung, Laotian outposts taken by the Reds during their attempted drive to Luangprabang, Laotian capital, in April.)[3]

Viet Nam Accord Sought

Premier Nguyen Van Tam of Viet Nam returned to Saigon from Paris Sept. 10 to deal with political moves launched by anti-Red opposition Nationalists. He was under instructions from Chief of State Bao Dai to form a representative national Congress to prepare for new independence negotiations with France.

Nationalists critical of Bao Dai as too pro-French had formed a committee headed by a prominent Roman Catholic, Ngo Dinh Nhu. His faction demanded that new representative organs be set up to deal with civil war & French problems.[4]

1—see p. 287D3 2—see Vol. XII, 325L 3—see 296B3 4—see 296A3 5—see 305D1-C2, 285F3; Vol. XII, 419C 6—see 295B, 93E 7—see 279D3 8—see 295E3 9—see 287A3

OTHER WORLD NEWS

ANZUS Vs. Red China

The ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand, U.S.) declared its opposition Sept. 10 to recognition or membership for Red China "under present circumstances."

The statement was made in a communiqué covering the 2d annual ANZUS Council meeting, held Sept. 9-10 in Washington by U.S. State Secy. Dulles, Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey & New Zealand External Affairs Min. T. Clifton Webb. The communiqué said:

The Council discussed Pacific areas "in which Communist aggression has led to outright hostilities," particularly Korea & Indo-China. ANZUS Govts. held that "under present circumstances no question of the recognition of Communist China or of the admission of its representatives to the UN would be entertained."

Dulles was said to have sought a less conditional statement. But his agreement with Casey & Webb gave the U.S. at least 2 British Commonwealth allies against pro-Red China moves in the UN.

Against Larger ANZUS

The Ministers also said they had agreed unanimously against taking more countries into the ANZUS treaty. (The U.S. was reported to oppose enlarging the Pacific security organization because of its other foreign obligations. Britain was among outsiders seeking a direct voice in ANZUS affairs.) The communiqué asserted that ANZUS, the Commonwealth partnership and American defense arrangements with Japan, the Philippines & Nationalist China "constitute together a solemn warning to any potential aggressor & represent the growing foundation for lasting peace in the Pacific."

Casey & Webb were said to have praised Dulles' Sept. 2 statement implying that the U.S. would fight a Chinese Red attack in Indo-China.[5]

Soviet Aid to China

Peiping radio announced Sept. 15 that Russia had agreed to help Red China build up 91 enterprises and grant the Chinese other "long-term" economic aid. Pres. Mao Tse-tung, the broadcast said, cabled Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov a report on the negotiations and a message of "heartfelt gratitude."[6]

British Protest Sea Incident

Britain protested to Red China Sept. 12 against the killing of 7 Britons & wounding of 5 Sept. 9 when a Communist gunboat shelled a Hong Kong anti-smuggling patrol boat at the mouth of the Pearl River. The attack occurred a day after Britain assigned more warships to Formosa Straits to protect British shipping, mainly against armed junks of the Nationalist "guerrilla fleet."[7]

Italy Urges Plebiscite

Italy proposed Sept. 14 that future control of both Trieste City & the rest of the Free Territory be settled by a plebiscite among inhabitants, held without the presence of either Italian or Yugoslav troops. Italian Pres. Giuseppe Pella, who first urged the plebiscite in a speech Sept. 13, said details of the voting should be arranged by Italy & Yugoslavia with aid from the U.S., Britain & France. The formal proposal was made the next day in notes to Yugoslavia & the Big 3 powers.[8]

(Tanjug, official Yugoslav news agency, reported: [Sept. 12] Yugoslavia & Rumania had agreed to set up a joint board to investigate border disputes; [Sept. 14] Yugoslavia would send an ambassador to Bulgaria and a minister to Hungary.)[9]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Durkin Resigns

Martin P. Durkin, 59 Mar. 18, resigned as Labor Secretary Sept. 10 despite Pres. Eisenhower's last-minute personal request that he remain. He was the first Eisenhower Cabinet member to quit.

Durkin charged at a press conference Sept. 10, after his resignation was announced, that White House staff members (but not the President personally) had broken an agreement to send Congress 19 proposed amendments to soften the Taft-Hartley law. White House staff members said there had been no actual agreement.

Wide World

DURKIN

Durkin, who was returning to the presidency of the AFL plumbers' union, indicated that he thought the staff members had full power to represent the President in making the agreement and that Pres. Eisenhower had "agreed to" the proposals to soften the T-H law.

(Durkin, addressing the AFL Metal Trades Dept. convention in St. Louis Sept. 15, said the President had assured him Aug. 19 that he agreed with the amendments.)

Taft Backed Changes

Many of the amendments, Durkin said, had been recommended by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.), co-author of the law. He said the Admin. so far had taken no position on amending the law, indicated that when Pres. Eisenhower saw him earlier Sept. 10, the President had backed his staff in its decision not to send Congress the amendments.

Most labor leaders approved Durkin's decision to quit. AFL Pres. George Meany said Durkin resigned because he was "schooled" in the labor movement "tradition . . . that once an agreement has been reached, the parties abide by it. . . . He could not continue serving on a team where agreements are not kept." CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said that "in all good conscience, [Durkin] had no other choice. . . ." Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen

A. Mitchell charged that Durkin's "appointment was one of political expediency rather than a sincere effort . . . to solve the problem of working people."[1]

The amendments over which Durkin resigned were regarded as "concessions" to labor. They would have (a) modified a ban on strikers voting in decertification elections or elections for new unions, (b) eased prohibitions on "secondary boycotts," (c) made union membership necessary in 7 rather than 30 days in some "union shops," (d) abolished non-Communist affidavits for union leaders.[2]

Report Clears UNESCO

A committee named by Pres. Eisenhower to assess criticism of the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org. reported Sept. 15 that charges against the agency were unwarranted.

The committee found no evidence of atheism or anti-religious bias in the agency's work and said UNESCO did not advocate world government or world citizenship in a political sense.

The report was made public in a message from State Secy. John Foster Dulles to the 4th national conference of the U.S. Natl. Comm. for UNESCO which opened Sept. 15 in Minneapolis.

Dulles said the report also indicated that UNESCO did not attempt to interfere with the U.S. school system or to undermine national loyalties, as had been charged.

In a message to the conference, Pres. Eisenhower praised UNESCO & other UN specialized agencies as "a reason for hope & a means of action" in the "total war upon the brute forces of ignorance & poverty."

(Dr. Luther H. Evans, 81, U.S. Librarian of Congress, became the first American to head UNESCO July 1 when he was elected Director General of the agency by 39-17. He succeeded Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico who resigned last November.)[3]

Appoints Housing Advisers

Pres. Eisenhower created a 21-member Advisory Com. on Govt. Housing Policies & Programs Sept. 12 to advise him on "what role the Fed. Govt. should take in meeting the nation's housing needs, after making, or directing, a series of intensive studies & surveys of what the Govt. is doing." The President said the committee would "outline more economical & effective means for improving the housing conditions of our people."

Gen. Eisenhower designated Housing & Home Finance Admin. Albert M. Cole as committee chairman and appointed these members:

Geo. L. Bliss, pres. R.R. Fed. Savings & Loan Assn. of N.Y.; Ernest J. Bohn, dir. Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority; Rodney Lockwood of Detroit, past pres. Natl. Assn. of Home Builders; Aksel Nielsen, pres. Title Guaranty Co. of Denver; Ehney A. Camp Jr. of Birmingham, vice pres. & treasurer Liberty Natl. Life Insurance Co.; A. R. Gardner of Chicago, pres. Fed. Home Loan Bank; Richard J. Gray of Washn.; pres. AFL Bldg. & Construction Trades Dept.; R. G. Hughes of Washn., first vice pres. Natl. Assn. of Home Builders; Wm. A. Marcus of San Francisco, sr. vice pres. American Trust Co.; Norman P. Mason of North Clemsford, Mass., treasurer Wm. P. Proctor Co.; Robt. M. Morgan of Boston, vice pres. & treasurer Boston 5 Cents Savings Bank; Thos. W. Moses of Pittsburgh, chrmn. American Legion Housing Com.; Robt. B. Patrick of Des Moines, financial vice pres. Bankers Life Insurance Co.; John J. Scully of N.Y., vice pres. Chase Natl. Bank; Jas. Thimmes of Washn., chrmn. CIO Housing Com.; Bruce Savage of Bruce Savage Realty Co. of Indianapolis; Alexander Summer of Alexander Summer Co. of Teaneck, N.J.; Ralph T. Walker of N.Y., past pres. American Institute of Architects; Paul R. Williams of Los Angeles; Ben H. Wooten of Dallas, pres. First Natl. Bank. (W. Herbert Welch of Buckhannon, W. Va. was named committee exec. director, was to be in charge of its staff.)

Buchanan to Luxembourg

Wiley T. Buchanan Jr., 39, secy. of the Detroit investment firm Burdurn Corp., received a recess appointment as Min. to Luxembourg Sept. 12

Opposes Job Bias

Pres. Eisenhower declared in a letter read at the opening meeting of his Govt. Contracts Com. Sept. 14 that "on no level of our national existence can inequality be justified." "Within the Fed. Govt. itself," he said, "tolerance of inequality would be odious." Vice Pres. Nixon presided as committee chairman.[4]

Greets Japanese Prince

Pres. Eisenhower welcomed Crown Prince Akihito, 19, of Japan at the White House Sept. 10 and received from him a colored silk screen as a gift from his father, Emperor Hirohito. (The Prince, making a month-long tour of the U.S. en route home from the English coronation, was to leave the U.S. Oct. 7.)[5]

POLITICS

Stevenson for Talks

Adlai E. Stevenson urged the U.S. Sept. 15 to take the initiative in opening new peace & disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Reporting on his world tour,[6] the defeated 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee expressed his conviction that "we are . . . winning the Cold War step by step" but warned the nation not "to wobble or to lower our guards, not with the hydrogen bomb & no certain evidence that the seductive music from Moscow reflects any basic change in the Soviet design of world dominion." Stevenson's address was telecast from Chicago under non-partisan auspices at the end of a 2-day Democratic conference.

Stevenson indicated uneasiness at the Dulles approach to the Korean peace conference. "If we adopt arbitrary positions in advance and have no room for maneuver & negotiation," he said, it was unlikely that Red China would "yield at the conference table what it fought to prevent on the battlefield."[7]

Stevenson said he did not "believe that we should press alliances upon unwilling allies." "In nations like India, Indonesia, Burma," he declared, "they don't accept the thesis that everyone has to choose sides [and] be for us or against us."

Stevenson reported these other impressions gathered on his trip:

"The ideological conflict . . . doesn't mean much to the masses. Anti-Communist preaching wins few hearts. They want to know what we are for, not just . . . against. . . ." "Many Frenchmen vote Communist, not from conviction, but in protest."

"There is uncertainty abroad about America & our objective. Is our objective to discover through negotiation ways to relax tensions, or is it intensification of the Cold War; is it co-existence or is it extermination of Communist power?" Some U.S. allies cannot "reconcile our exhortations about the peril with deep cuts in our defense budget."

"Everywhere people think they recognize the dominant mood of America in . . . 'McCarthyism.' . . . Inquisitions, purges, bookburning, repression & fear have obscured the bright vision of the land of the free & the home of the brave."

"Most of our friends also want & need trade, not aid," and felt that the U.S. was drifting "toward no trade & no aid. . . . Not many are going to go hungry . . . to prove to us just how anti-Communist they are." Asians "want rice & respect."

Democratic Conference

The Eisenhower Admin. was attacked by Stevenson & ex-Pres. Truman in Chicago Sept. 14 at a $100-a-plate fund-raising dinner on the first day of a 2-day Democratic Party conference.[8]

Stevenson accused the GOP of "government by postponement," called their "motto": "when in doubt, appoint a commission." Truman, recalling Republican claims of "going down the middle of the road," observed that "they're going down it moving backward."[9]

An anticipated North-South showdown fight over the controversial "loyalty oath" (obligating national convention delegates to try to get the names of national nominees on their respective state ballots) was averted at the conference Sept. 15 by the Natl. Com.'s adoption of a resolution to set up a committee to study the question and present recommendations for the 1956 national convention.[10]

Prominent Southern Democrats who failed to attend the conference because of enmity with the party's national leadership included Sens. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) & Harry F. Byrd (Va.) and Govs. James F. Byrnes (S.C.), Allan Shivers (Tex.) & Robert F. Kennon (La.). Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell said Sept. 4 that Byrnes "read himself out of the party" in refusing to attend.[11]

N.Y. Mayoral Primary

Manhattan Borough Pres. Robert F. Wagner Jr. defeated Mayor Vincent Impellitteri in New York City's Democratic mayoral primary Sept. 15. Republican designee Harold Riegelman & Liberal nominee Rudolph Halley, City Council President, were unopposed.

COMMUNISM

McCarthy Vs. Army

Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Senate Investigations Subcom. showed newsmen Sept. 9 70 pages of a 75-page "restricted" Army intelligence pamphlet on Siberia

1—see pp. 266D2, 21F 2—see 257E1 3—see 161F-G, 131J 4—see 273E1 5—see 134F 6—see 281E2 7—see 305C2 8—see 281C3 9—see 296E3 10—see Vol. XII, 231K, M 11—see 265F-G3; Vol. XII, 396L

that he described as "clear-cut, all-out Communist propaganda."

The document had been limited to 100 copies and sent to 37 top commands in the Far East Command & Washington. It was entitled *Psychological & Cultural Traits of Soviet Siberia* and, according to the foreword by Col. R. S. Bratton, was designed "to develop an understanding of the Soviet people which will be militarily useful in case of war."

McCarthy quoted from it: The Reds "honor the worker above all"; "Siberia . . . is rather similar to our Far West in the 1800s [with] abundant opportunity for rapid advancement . . ."; "foreigners traveling in the Soviet Union unanimously report the Russians as a friendly people."

The Army charged Sept. 11 that McCarthy had violated anti-espionage law by showing the pamphlet to newsmen before it was "declassified." It said his accusation that the document was pro-Red was refuted by portions he did not show. These sections compared a Soviet worker's status with that of a convict, concluded: He was "the helpless prisoner of a slave state" with "no redress against a harsh authoritarian Govt."; "his voting rights are a travesty on the ideals & purposes of a democracy"; "he enjoys no acknowledged rights for his person, life or property."

McCarthy retorted: "Neither the Army nor any other branch of the Govt. is going to hide dishonesty, corruption or communism by putting a 'restricted' or 'secret' label on it."[1]

600 in Clergy Called Red

The House Un-American Activities Com. Sept. 11 released testimony that about 600 Protestant clergymen were "secret [Communist] party members" and 3,000-4,000 were in the "fellow-traveling category."[2] Ex-Communist Joseph Zack Kornfeder made the charges during July hearings in New York.[3] He said also that Dr. Harry F. Ward, head of the Methodist Fed. for Social Service, was the "architect" of Red infiltration of the churches, that Ward & the Rev. Claude C. Williams, head of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, were Communists.

The committee simultaneously released testimony of ex-Communists Benjamin Gitlow,[3] Manning Johnson & Leonard Patterson, who also identified clergymen as Reds at the hearings.

Gitlow testified July 7 that "the principal individuals involved in the Communist conspiracy to subvert the Methodist Church are . . . Ward, Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Rev. Charles C. Webber, Rev. Alson J. Smith, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Margaret Forsythe, Rev. Lee H. Ball & Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch." He said the "outstanding" ministers who collaborated with the CP before the Red fronts were created were Ward, Dr. William B. Spofford, Jerome Davis, Rev. Tucker P. Smith, Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Rev. Sidney Strong & Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. Robert W. Dunn, head of the Labor Research Assn., was the CP's "key figure" in the religious field, he testified. Manning & Patterson also called McMichael a Red.[4]

The committee Sept. 12 released testimony of Herbert Philbrick, ex-FBI agent in the CP, that 7 or 8 clergymen were Communists in a Boston cell.[5] He named those he knew as Communists or suspected of being Reds: Rev. Donald Lothrop, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rev. Kenneth Depew Hughes, Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Rev. Eliot White, Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, Martha Fletcher, Elizabeth Guarnaccia, Anthony de Lucca.

Ward, Tucker, Spofford, Uphaus, Webber & Holmes denied the accusations. The charges against the late Wise & late Magnes were denied by Dr. Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress pres., & Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, Union of American Hebrew Congregations pres., Sept. 13 and by Rabbi Irving Miller, Zionist Org. of America pres., Sept. 14.

Lucille Ball Filed as Red

Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. revealed in Hollywood Sept. 11 that movie-&-TV star Lucille Ball admitted registering in 1936 to vote as a Communist. But he said there was no evidence she ever had been a CP member. Miss Ball had testified Sept. 4 that she never had been a Red but had registered for the Communist primary to please her ailing grandfather, Fred Hunt, a Socialist.[6]

ARMED FORCES

Plane Engine Orders Cut

A cut of $400-$500 million in "spare" jet & conventional aircraft engines for the current fiscal year was announced by Air Force Secy. Harold E. Talbott Sept. 16.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, present when the announcement was made, agreed that the reduction would not affect the AF's "interim" goal of building up to 120 wings or its 1955 target of 143 wings.

Talbott said the AF could "cancel 2,000 to 6,000 jet engines which we formerly thought would be essential" because: (a) original estimates predicted only 100 hours of operation for engines between overhauls whereas many actually operated 1,000 and the average was about 250; (b) the attrition rate was only 1½% instead of the 10%-15% originally predicted.

Jet engines being canceled were mainly the J-47 (used in B-47 bombers), J-65 & J-33, reciprocal engines R-3350 & R-2800. Some money saved would go for engines for the new F-100, F-101 & F-105 jet fighters.

Only "secondary" suppliers—Packard, Studebaker, Nash, Buick & Chevrolet—would be hit by the cancellations. The major suppliers—Pratt-Whitney, Wright, Gen. Electric & Allison, who supplied the engine designs—were to remain unaffected.[7]

NATO to Get Atomic Guns

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens announced Sept. 15 that the U.S. would send 6 atomic cannon to Germany to bolster NATO's defense of Western Europe. He said the 6-gun unit was the first of "several" such battalions to be deployed in Europe.

Facts on the 280-mm. atomic cannon: range—about 20 mi.; ammunition—high explosive & other conventional types as well as atomic shells; elevation—0° to 55°; traverse—360°; carriage length (without transporters)—38.5 ft.; overall length—84 ft. 2 in.; weight—about 85 tons.

GM Wins Tank Order

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens announced Sept. 11 that Gen. Motors' Fisher Body Div. had been awarded a $200 million contract for M-48 medium tanks, for which it bid 12% less than Chrysler. No firm except GM, also building light M-41s, held orders for tanks past next April, when Chrysler's especially-built M-48 plant in Newark, O. was to close down. (Sen. Wayne Morse [Ind., Ore.] demanded Sept. 12 a Congressional study of tank contracts in view of their concentration in GM. Stevens said Defense Secy. Wilson, ex-GM pres., was not consulted on the tank contracts.)[8]

Segregation report by the Army Sept. 12: only 15,000 of 199,000 Negro soldiers remained in separate units, number of which had been cut from 385 to 88 since June 1950.[9]

GENERAL

Johnson For Treaty Measure

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) said Sept. 13 he would support a modified version of a Constitutional amendment sponsored by Sen. Bricker (R., O.) to give Congress more power over treaties. He predicted "overwhelming" approval of a compromise Bricker amendment next session of Congress.[10]

Rockefeller Foundation reported Sept. 11: its grants since 1913 totaled $540,856,208, of which $458,337,605 had been spent; it presently held securities marketable at $363,692,554. Of the grants, $227,981,636 went to public health & medical sciences, $63,775,805 to social sciences, $43,335,198 to natural sciences & agriculture, $26,816,321 to humanities.[11]

FOREIGN

Soviets Advance Khrushchev

Nikita S. Khrushchev was elected first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Com. Sept. 13, making him 2d only to Premier Georgi M. Malenkov in the party.

Sovfoto

KHRUSHCHEV

The Central Com. also approved a broad agricultural reform program proposed by Khrushchev to increase farm production & the supply of consumer goods.

Khrushchev, 59, had headed the Central Com.'s 5-man secretariat since March. The election made him the first formal successor to Joseph Stalin as chief CP secretary.[12]

Stresses Individual Effort

In a report to the Central Com., Khrushchev, chief party spokesman on agricultural matters since 1950, severely criticized past agricultural practices in the Soviet Union. His new

1—see p. 297E3 2—see 232C3 3—see 224D3 4—see 280G3 5—see 116C 6—see 95E 7—see 298F1 8—see 259A3 9—see 281C1 10—see 298E2 11—see 140F 12—see 303B2

plan nullified procedures set by the recently-purged Lavrenti P. Beria, emphasized the importance of the personal farm to individual peasants in collectives. New measures to stimulate individual livestock output: procurement prices paid by the Govt. were raised; a peasant's workday credits for labor on livestock or fodder production were increased by 10%.

Facts on Khrushchev: Son of coal miner in Kursk, Ukraine. No formal education; worked as miner, millhand, sheep herder in youth. Fought in 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Ukraine, later attended industrial school. Supported Stalin against Trotsky. By 1934 was 2d secretary of Moscow CP; became alternate member of Politburo 1939, later full member. Gained fame as purger of Ukrainian "bourgeois nationalists." Headed Political Dept. of Soviet armies in south In World War II. Became first secretary of CP in Ukraine after German retreat, worked on agricultural rehabilitation of that area. Was chairman of Council of Ministers (Cabinet) of Ukrainian Soviet.[1]

New Ministries Formed

As part of the program, 6 new Govt. ministries were created Sept. 15: Food Ministry, headed by Vassily P. Zotov, for fish, meat, milk & other food enterprises; Consumer Goods, headed by Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin, to control light manufacturing; Domestic Trade under Anastas I. Mikoyan; Forgn. Trade under Ivan Grigorievich Kabanov; State Farms under Alexei Ivanovich Kozlov; Agri. Procurement, under ex-Amb.-to-India Ivan A. Benediktov, to handle procurements from collective farms.[2]

Czech Govt. Shake-Up

The Czech Govt. tightened control of police & agricultural activities Sept. 15 in a reorganization of the Cabinet & Communist Party Central Com. A 12-man governing Presidium headed by Pres. Antonin Zapotocky apparently was replaced by a 6-man group headed by Zapotocky. The Cabinet was cut from 30 to 26 members.

Antonin Novotny was dropped as Deputy Premier but became first secretary of the Czech CP (post vacant since Rudolph Slansky's arrest in Nov. 1951). Interior & State Security Ministries were merged under ex-Dep. Premier Rudolf Barak. Security Min. Karol Bacilek was dropped from the Cabinet and named first secretary of the Slovak CP. Interior Min. Vaclav Nosek became Labor Minister.[3]

Egypt Charges Foreign Plot

The Egyptian Govt. charged Sept. 15 it had uncovered an alliance between Egyptian "traitors" & "foreign imperialists" to overthrow the Naguib regime. A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout Cairo, and a nationwide "purge," with particular attention to the press, was promised. Armored cars were stationed near the British & U.S. Embassies when the emergency was declared.[4]

Moroccan Reforms Approved

The French Cabinet approved Sept. 15 a series of reforms modernizing Morocco's administrative set-up and reducing the new Sultan's power.

1—see p. 303B2 2—see 290E3 3—see 222F3
4—see 250E3 5—see 290E2 6—see 299E1
7—see 260G1 8—see 299B1 9—see 258C3
10—see 227A3 11—see 3N 12—see 242D2

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Red Rainbow. Drama written & staged by Myron C. Fagan about columnist who masterminds Nazi & communist spy rings in U.S. Presented by Bruce Fagan. In cast: Howard Smith, Robert Middleton, Effie Afton. Sept. 14 at Royale. (0-0-7)*

Anna Russell & Her Little Show. Intimate revue starring British comedienne. Presented by Eastman Boomer & Arthur Klein. Staged by Klein. Music & lyrics by Miss Russell, musical arangements by Arthur Harris. With Paul Duke, Jean Leon Destine & dancers, Arthur Barnett, Jos. Scandur, Jane Ashlock & Harris (piano duo). Sept. 7 at Vanderbilt. (1-2-4)*

Carnival In Flanders. Musical comedy about Spanish invasion of 17th-century Flemish town; based on French film "La Kermesse Heroique." Book by Preston Sturges, lyrics by Johnny Burke, music by James Van Heusen. Staged by Sturges; dance numbers staged by Helen Tamiris. Produced by Paula Stone, Mike Sloan, Burke & Van Heusen. Starring Dolores Gray, John Raitt. Sept. 8 at Century. (0-0-7)* Closed Sept. 12 after 6 performances.

The World Of Sholom Aleichem. English dramatization by Arnold Perl of 3 Yiddish folk tales: "A Tale of Chelm," I. L. Peretz' "Bontche Schweig" and Aleichem's "The High School." Staged by Howard Da Silva. Presented by Da Silva & Perl. Cast included Morris Carnovsky, Da Silva, Jack Gilford, Will Lee, Sarah Cunningham, Ruby Dee. Sept. 11 at Barbizon-Plaza for 7-week run.

Closed

The Crucible July 11 after 196 performaces. [See p. 30N]

Misalliance July 27 after 145 performances. [See p. 64L]

Time Out For Ginger July 27 (247 performances). [See Vol. XII, p. 383C]

* First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

NEW BOOKS

Atta. By Francis Rufus Bellamy. Allegorical novel of young man reduced to ant size to discover humanity. Sept. 10. (Wyn, 216 pp., $3)*

The Boat. By Walter Gibson. How 80 survivors of torpedoed Dutch steamer "Roseboom" reacted to mental & physical suffering during 28 days in a lifeboat. Sept. 15. (Houghton-Mifflin, 101 pp., $2.50)†

The Great Peace. By Raja Hutheesing. Disillusioned report on Communist China by Nehru's brother-in-law, member of 1951-52 Indian delegations to China. Sept. 2. (Harper, 246 pp., $3.50)†

Lelia: The Life of George Sand. By André Maurois. Biog. of novelist who was lover of Chopin, de Musset. Sept. 2. (Harper, 482 pp., $5)†

The Night the Old Nostalgia Burned Down. By Frank Sullivan. Humorous sketches that assail clichés men live by. Aug. 11. (Little, Brown, 248 pp., $3)*

The Spirit of St. Louis. By Charles A. Lindbergh. Flyer's own story of historic N.Y.-to-Paris solo flight (May 20-21, 1927) & earlier life. BOMC Sept. choice. Sept. 14. (Scribner's, 562 pp., $5)†

The Survivors. By Ronald McKie. Account of 10 Australians who survived sinking of light cruiser "Perth" in battle of Sundra Strait (Feb. 1942). Sept. 14. (Bobbs-Merrill, 246 pp., $3)†

Time & Time Again. By James Hilton. British diplomat relives life & career. Aug. 20. Lit. Guild Sept. choice. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 306 pp., $3.75)*

Tolstoy: A Life of My Father. By Alexandra Tolstoy. Memories of Russian writer by his daughter. Sept. 10. (Harper, 542 pp., $5)†

Too Late The Phalarope. By Alan Paton. Downfall of man & family because of tragic flaw in his character. Aug. 24. BOMC Aug. choice. (Scribners, 276 pp., $3.50)*

Until Victory: Horace Mann & Mary Peabody. By Louis Hall Tharp. Biog. of founder of U.S. school system & wife. Sept. 14. (Little, Brown, 367 pp., $5)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction

The measures created publicly-elected municipal & regional assemblies and a governmental council, made courts free of executive power and introduced a modern penal code.[5]

Assassination Attempt Fails

Allal ben Abdullah, 28, an Arab, attempted to kill the Sultan of Morocco Sept. 11 by running his speeding auto into the Sultan's horse during a religious procession in Rabat. The Sultan escaped serious injury but ben Abdallah was killed by guards.

The entire 14-man high command of the Istiqlal (Independence) Party in Casablanca was arrested Sept. 15 on charges of subversive activity.[6]

Malan Loses Voting Ban

South African Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan failed by 16 votes Sept. 16 to get Parliamentary approval of a Constitutional amendment permitting removal of colored (mixed race) voters f rom the white electoral register in Cape Province. It was his 3d attempt to segregate the colored voters.[7]

ECONOMICS

N.Y. stock market price averages dropped to the year's low Sept. 14, regained the loss by Sept. 17.[8]

Small Defense Plants Admin. (discontinued July 31) said in a final report Sept. 13: it gave small firms $733 million worth of aid (loans, help in getting defense contracts) during its 21 mos. of operation and saved the Govt. $5 million (18% more than SDPA expenses) by insuring that contracts went to low bidders. It said net sales of small business rose about 25%, those of big business 40% from mid-1950 through 1952.[9]

Deposits of insured commercial & savings banks totaled $182 billion June 30 ($6 billion below Jan. 1, 3% higher than a year ago), assets $199 billion, the FDIC reported Sept. 13.[10]

Agriculture census of 1950 showed that 1,017,300,000 acres (87.7%) of U.S. farmland was owned by private individuals, the rest by governments or corporations the Census Bureau diclosed Sept. 12.[11]

American Meat Institute report Sept. 3: despite "astronomical" 1952 sales totaling $11.25 billion, the 800 U.S. meat-packing firms realized only $63 million in profits (3/5 of 1%). 77.6% of the receipts went for livestock & farm products, 10.9% for wages. Packers' profits had "no appreciable" effect on retail prices.[12]

OBITUARIES

3d Duke of Abercorn (James Albert Edward Hamilton), 83, Gov. of Northern Ireland (Ulster) 1922-45; Sept. 13 in London.

Theron Bamberger, 59, Broadway theatrical producer & publicist; Sept. 14 in New York.

Bernard Davitto, 50, winemaker; Sept. 10 in San Francisco.

Boris D. Grekov, 72, Russian historian who propagated germ war charges against Allies during Korean war; announced Sept. 9 in Moscow.

Rev. William Augustus Maguire, 62, of Anaheim, Calif., U.S. Pacific fleet chaplain credited with (although he

disclaimed) remark during Pearl Harbor attack that became World War II slogan: "Praise the Lord, and pass the ammunition"; Sept. 13 in London.

Curtis Whittlesey McGraw, 57, pres.-bd. chrmn. of McGraw-Hill (publishers); Sept. 10 in N.Y.

Gen. Isaias Medina Angarita, 56, Venezuelan Pres. 1941-45 (ousted in Army revolt); Sept. 15 in La Florida, Venezuela. (He returned to Venezuela in 1952 after 7 years' exile in U.S.)

Eric Mendelsohn, 66, architect of many noted monumental & business structures in Europe & U.S.; Sept. 15 in San Francisco.

Gustav Rasmussen, 58, Danish Amb. to Italy, Forgn. Min. 1945-50; Sept. 13 in Copenhagen.

Lewis Stone, 73, actor best known for *Judge Hardy* role in films; Sept. 12 of heart attack while chasing teenage vandals off grounds of home in Hollywood.

Peter Vladimirov, Russian Amb. to Burma; Sept. 10 (place not given).

Reinald Werrenrath, 70, concert, opera, radio baritone star in 1920s; Sept. 12, Plattsburg, N.Y.

SPORTS

Baseball Pennants Clinched

The N.Y. Yankees Sept. 14 became the first team and Yankee Mgr. Casey Stengel, 63, the first manager ever to win 5 successive major league baseball championships. The Yankees defeated 2d-place Cleveland, 8-5, in New York Sept. 14 to make their Amer. League title a certainty.

Brooklyn clinched its 2d straight Natl. League pennant in Milwaukee Sept. 12 by defeating the 2d-place Braves, 5-2.[1]

Redlegs Drop Hornsby

The 6th-place NL Cincinnati Redlegs released Rogers Hornsby as their manager Sept. 17.[2]

NBA Adopts Uniform Scoring

The Natl. Boxing Assn., meeting in Milwaukee, adopted the "10-point must" scoring system Sept. 15 for all boxing matches under its jurisdiction, effective Jan. 1. (The system, introduced in Minnesota: a boxer who wins a round gets 10 points and the loser is scored in proportion.) Andrew G. Putka of Cleveland was elected NBA president.[3]

Rose Bowl Pact Renewed

The Pacific Coast & Big 10 college conferences signed a contract Sept. 9 to continue their Rose Bowl competition in 1955, '56 & '57. Terms were unchanged from previous years.[4]

Premonition Wins St. Leger

Brig. W. P. Wyatt's Premonition, a 10-1 shot, won the classic St. Leger Stakes (first run in 1776) in Doncaster, Eng. Sept. 12 (for $39,888). Queen Elizabeth's Aureole, 5-4 favorite, was 3d.

(Freeman Keyes' Smoke Screen, Gerald Porch up, won the $55,600 Bidwill Memorial H'cap in Chicago Sept. 12 for $37,500.)

Other Winners

Auto Racing—Juan Manuel Fangio of Argentina, driving an Italian Maserati car at an average speed of 110 mph., won the Italian Grand Prix Sept. 13 in Monza, Italy.

Fishing—Mexico won the 10th intl. tuna fishing tourney off Wedgeport, N.S. Sept. 12. Argentina was 2d.

Golf—Dick Mayer, 29, of St. Petersburg, Fla. won the Eastern Open in Baltimore Sept. 13.

Speedboats—B. G. Bartley Jr.'s *Wildcatter* won the Natl. Sweepstakes title Sept. 13 on the Navesink (N.J.) River. Guy Lombardo's *Tempo VI*, driven by Phil Maresca of Freeport, N.Y., won the Red Bank Gold Cup.

MISCELLANEOUS

Cyprus 'Quake Kills 40

An earthquake destroyed or damaged many villages on Cyprus Sept. 10. At least 40 persons were reported killed, 100 seriously injured, thousands left homeless. The British Mediterranean Fleet broke off maneuvers to go to the aid of the islanders and the British Army sent relief supplies.

Ionian Earthquake Toll

Greece reported to the American Red Cross Sept. 9 that the 92,700 inhabitants of Cephalonia, Zante & Ithaca were largely homeless. A survey showed 20,000 buildings destroyed, 75,000 severely damaged by the August earthquakes on the islands.[5]

Albany Plane Crash

All 28 occupants were killed when an American Airlines Convair struck 2 transmission towers of radio station WPTR near Albany, N.Y. Sept. 16, crashed & exploded.

South Atlantic Jet Service

A Comet jet airliner opened London-to-Rio de Janeiro jet passenger service Sept. 13-14 by flying the 6,000-mi. route (from London via Dakar) in 12½ hours, half the time required by propeller-driven airliners.

Briton Sets Speed Mark

RAF Squadron Leader Neville Duke set a world's speed record for level flight of 727.6 mph. over a 3-km. course at the Farnborough (Eng.) Air Show Sept. 7. He flew a Hawker Hunter RAF fighter plane.

U.S. Natl. Air Show

Winners in the Natl. Air Show at Dayton, O. Sept. 5-7:

Bendix Trophy (1,868-mi. race from Muroc, Calif. to Dayton Sept. 5)—won by Maj. Wm T. Whisner Jr., 29, in a Sabrejet in 3 hrs. 5 mins. 45 secs. His avg. speed: 603.547 mph. All 10 competitors exceeded the previous Bendix race record.

Allison Trophy (110.13 mi. from Indianapolis to Dayton Sept. 6)—won by Capt. Forrest Wilson, 31, with a Thunderjet in 12 mins. 17.2 secs. or avg. 537.802 mph., also a race record.

Thompson Trophy (100-km. course Sept. 7)—won by Brig. Gen. J. Stanley Holtoner, 42, with a Sabrejet at 681.576 mph. (He set a new 100-km. course record of 690.118 mph. Sept. 2 to break the one set by Jacqueline Cochran in June. Miss Cochran's 15-km. record was broken by Capt. Harold E. Collins' 707.888 mph.)

Russell M. Dobyns set a 3-km. helicopter speed record of 146.735 mph. & a helicopter altitude record of 22,289 ft. in Dayton Sept. 7, flying a Piasecki YH-21 Workhorse.

Mountain Climbers

Mountain-climbing expeditions:

(Sept. 10) Mt. Nunkin (23,410 ft.) in Kashmir scaled Aug. 28 by Claude Kogan, 34, French dressmaker, & Father Pierre Vidoz, 27, Swiss priest. . . . (Sept. 9) Mt. Korzhenevskoi (22,000 ft.) in Tadshik SSR scaled recently by 8 Russian climbers, according to Moscow Pravda. The Intl. Union of Alpine Assns. in Geneva said Sept. 12 it had learned that 6 Russians were killed during an attempt to climb Mt. Everest from the Tibetan side last December. . . . (Sept. 5) Previously-unscaled southeastern face of the Matterhorn climbed Sept. 4 by Italians Italo Muzio, Rev. Luigi Maquignaz & Louis Cagrel. . . . Arthur K. Gilkey, 26, of Ames, Ia. was killed Aug. 10 when an avalanche defeated a 9-man American team trying to climb Mt. Godwin Austen in Kashmir, survivors of the expedition (led by Dr. Chas. S. Houston of Exeter, N.H.) disclosed in Karachi Sept. 2.[6]

Auto Theft Record

FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover reported Sept. 3: 215,310 autos valued at $228 million were reported stolen in the U.S. in 1952, most since 1948.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Miss America of 1954: Evelyn Margaret Ay, 20, tall ash blonde U. of Pa. junior from Ephrata, Pa., winner Sept. 12 of the annual beauty & talent contest in Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. America contest winner (for beauty & domestic abilities) in Asbury Park, N.J. Sept. 13: Mrs. Kenneth Snyder, Kutztown, Pa., brunette wife of a lithographer, mother of 2.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), 36, & Jacqueline Lee Bouvier, 24, Newport socialite & ex-*Washn. Times-Herald* inquiring photographer, were married Sept. 12 in Newport.

Ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman was revealed Sept. 14 to have arranged with the Internal Revenue Bureau to pay income taxes on his memoirs (sold to *Life* for $600,000) over a 6-yr. period. It was estimated his taxes would total $338,000 as against $503,000 if fully paid in one year.[7]

Ex-King Farouk of Egypt was sued for divorce in Cairo Sept. 9 by Queen Narriman, 19, who asked 5,000 Egyptian pounds ($14,350) alimony a month, her attorney announced.[8]

Charles E. Nelson, identified as head of a gambling ring in the Washington area, pleaded guilty in Upper Marlboro, Md. Sept. 14 to conspiracy to violate state gambling laws. He was fined $2,000.

Michael Patrick O'Brien, refugee bartender from Shanghai, was refused admission to Italy when the liner *Bretagne* called there Sept. 15. He had been barred from Brazil, the ship's destination, as a former trafficker in drugs and had found no other country that would admit him. He spent 10 months on a Hong Kong-Macao ferryboat before leaving the Far East.

Mei-lan, believed to be the only surviving Giant Panda in a zoo, died Sept. 6 in Brookfield Zoo, Chicago.

1—see p. 228G1 2—see p. 300B1 3—see p. 16H 4—see p. 184H-J 5—see p. 300B3 6—see p. 228C3 7—see p. 69J 8—see p. 226B3 (See also Index for references)